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THE KABUL TIMES

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KABUL, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1966, (MIZAN 10, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

Dr. Subandrio Put On Trial; Faces Death Sentence

Demonstrating Students Demand Trial Of President Sukarno, Too

SINGAPORE, Oct. 2, (Reuter).—Former Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio went on trial for his life last night, accused of plotting with Indonesia's communist party and creating economic disorder and inflation after last October's abortive coup.

The 52-year-old former official and once President Sukarno's right-hand man, replied to a Jakarta military tribunal when asked if he accepted a long list of charges:

"I leave it to my lawyers."
His defence lawyer immediately claimed that the tribunal had no right to try Dr. Subandrio, since he was still First Deputy Premier.

"The accused is still a Minister, because until yesterday at noon he had not received a notice that he has been sacked," he declared.

"The provisional Constitution of 1957 says that Ministers should be brought before the supreme court. In our opinion the special military tribunal has no right to try Dr. Subandrio."

The trial was broadcast live by Radio Jakarta and monitored here.

The accused, who gave his full name and title as Dr. Subandrio, was asked what his last job was and replied: "First Deputy Premier."

Dr. Subandrio faced a military tribunal in the closely-guarded court just one year after the abortive coup which led to his downfall last March.

The courtroom was surrounded by armoured cars, anti-aircraft artillery, and nests of machine-guns.

CLOSELY GUARDED

Pale and nervous, Subandrio several times had to ask the chairman of the special military court to repeat simple questions.

Subandrio has spent several months in solitary confinement. He faced charges of trying to overthrow the government and of subversion.

The penalty for these offences can be death.

Soldiers with rifles and fixed bayonets guarded the court building as Subandrio, a slim figure in a light grey suit and tie, arrived in an armoured van.

Other security forces spanned out over a 548 metres radius.

Inside the packed courtroom jeers and boos greeted a defence submission by one of Subandrio's lawyers that the military court had no jurisdiction to try the former Minister.

Counsel claimed the court had not been set up in accordance with the Constitution.

But the prosecutor said the defence was "quoting stale laws".

LINKED WITH AIDIT

Some of the charges listed against Dr. Subandrio were: that Dr. Subandrio in his position as First Deputy Premier in 1964 and 1965 had given to D. N. Aidit (former leader of the Indonesian Communist Party now believed dead) and others information and opportunity to stage a coup.

That in May, 1965, he had received a report from a policeman that a "council of generals" was going to stage a coup. He had, without checking the correctness of the information, spread rumours about the so-called council of generals.

That he had called Aidit to return from China because of President Sukarno's ill health. He had misused the President's name in this.

That he had not checked the correctness of the report on the council of generals before reporting to the President.

That he had visited other regions in Indonesia calling on the people to take action.

That on October, 1965, he had received a phone call from a revolutionary council had been set up.

That he knew that by his actions he was creating disorder.

That he had created economic confusion with the aim of obstructing security preparations.

That he had tried to defend the counter-revolutionaries.

Some 29 witnesses are expected to give evidence against him including former Deputy Foreign Minister Suwito and other Foreign Office officials.

DEMONSTRATIONS

Meanwhile militant students demonstrated fiercely outside the Presidential palace in Jakarta Saturday, calling for Dr. Sukarno to be put on trial with his former Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio.

In the most bitter demonstration ever staged in front of the Merdeka (freedom) palace, 30,000 students howled insults at the President, sang anti-Sukarno songs, and called for the trial also of his second wife, Madame Hartini. She has been under attack for allegedly financing underground communists in Java.

US Marines Claim Victory In Bitter Battle For Hill

DANANG, SOUTH VIETNAM, Oct. 2, (Reuter).—U.S. Marines claimed an important tactical victory this week by capturing a strategic hill from North Vietnamese troops after three days of heavy fighting.

But the battle for Hill 428, near the demilitarised zone between North and South Vietnam, also marked the fierce determination of the North Vietnamese to fight against superior fire power.

Battlefield reports told of tenacious resistance by the North Vietnamese as they clung to well-fortified defences on the hill, culminating in an all-out desperate stand in which at least 50 defenders were reported killed.

On Tuesday two machinegun crews held up the American advance for more than a full day until they fell into an exhausted sleep and were killed with grenades while asleep, battle reports said.

Throughout the day the gunners defied repeated dive attacks from U.S. jets raining napalm and bombs on them until early Wednesday when a Marine raiding party found them asleep in their foxholes, three men to each four-barrelled Chinese-made machinegun.

The North Vietnamese lost Hill 428 Wednesday after skillful delaying tactics held up the advance of the understrength Marine battalion of 450 for most of the day.

The Marines sustained "moderate" losses—an official term for losses that seriously impair a unit's fighting capability.

The North Vietnamese were described as defending "with precision" mortar and machinegun fire, with sniper harassment from the flanks.

Mrs. Maiwandwal Flies To Ankara

KABUL, Oct. 2, (Bakhtar).—Mrs. Maiwandwal, wife of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, left Kabul this morning for Ankara to visit her husband.

The Prime Minister underwent an operation for intestinal blockage on Sept. 23 in Ankara where he arrived on Sept. 22 for a five-day official visit. On Tuesday the Prime Minister underwent another operation because some stitches on his incision were broken because of vomiting.

Last Friday evening the Turkish Prime Minister Suleiman Demirel and the Turkish Foreign Minister Ehsan Sabri Caglayangil, who had just returned from New York, visited the Prime Minister in the hospital.

Mrs. Maiwandwal was seen off at the airport here by Acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Abdul Satar Shalizi, cabinet members, Governor of Kabul Dr. Mohammad Omer and other officials.

AEC APPROVES THREE AFGHAN ATOM PROJECTS

KABUL, Oct. 2, (Bakhtar).—Professor Abdul Ghafar Kakar, Dean of the College of Science and Chairman of the Nuclear Energy Commission of Afghanistan returned from the 10th annual meeting of the International Atomic Energy Commission in Vienna yesterday.

The one-week conference considered the needs of member nations, he said.

The conference, he said, approved a proposal to establish a cobalt-60 project, a chemical laboratory and an isotope ray and distribution project in Afghanistan.

Work on the projects will begin this year and will be completed by 1967.

The machines and equipment which the International Energy Commission will give Afghanistan will be worth \$225,000, he added.

Mazari Sharif Musicians Meet

MAZARI SARIF, Oct. 2, (Bakhtar).—Closer cooperation between the musicians of Mazari Sharif and Bedar Nandarey, the city's theatre, and the provincial office of information and culture's role in promoting music in the province were discussed at a meeting yesterday held in the office of Ghulam Habib Nawabi, provincial director information and culture.

The director urged the singers and musicians of the city to work with the office and offered them any help he could render.

Nawabi said the Bedar Nandarey in order to be able to entertain needs better music and shows.

Local talent should cooperate with the theatre, he said.

The musicians were also told that the department plans to hold concerts in Bedar Nandarey.

Crucial Labour Party Meeting Starts On Monday

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 2, (Reuter).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson's ruling Labour Party opens its annual conference here Monday facing deepening splits over key domestic and foreign policy issues.

Already under criticism over his moves at home to bolster sterling and Britain's economy, Wilson learned Saturday night that two former Labour Ministers are joining in a dramatic attempt to force him to cut Britain's military role East of Suez and in West Germany by the end of this decade.

Former Navy Minister Christopher Mayhew, a right-wing Labour leader who resigned early this year over the government's Far East policies, has joined the left-wing trade unionist, Cousins who quit as Technology Minister over the controversial wage-and-price freezes, have joined forces and will put a resolution up for consideration.

Party sources said Mayhew and Cousins would present a resolution urging the government "to contract its role in Western Germany and make a decisive reduction in military commitments East of Suez—including withdrawal from Malaysia, Singapore and the Persian Gulf by 1967-70".

This, the resolution says, would end a strain on British armed forces, overdependence on American help and enable Britain to have a defence budget well below 1,750 million sterling a year.

The sources said the two former Ministers would insist that such major military cutback from the current annual would immediately solve Britain's economic crisis.

Sidky Explains Reform Plan To People Of Kandahar

KANDAHAR, Oct. 2, (Bakhtar).—Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Osman Sidky told a gathering of Kandahar citizens that Afghanistan's advancement depends on the people's exertions and a firm belief in the Almighty.

The Government, he said, wishes to create through intensive economic and social reforms conditions which will enable us to preserve our independence and national sovereignty and as rapidly as possible take our position in the world as a prosperous nation.

Sidky said the government's action programme has been launched with due consideration to the interests of all classes of people and is in complete accord with the teachings of Islam and the principles of the Constitution.

Only such a programme can protect the rights of the people and honour the principle of social justice, which is the paramount feature of every democracy.

Sidky added the progress which Afghanistan has achieved in recent years under the patronage of His Majesty the King in building a progressive country has inspired all patriotic and progressive citizens, and given new hope to various sections of the population, especially the younger generation.

The Minister said the government's reform programme will take care of our immediate social needs and it is certain that with the backing and cooperation of the people it will take us on the road of advancement. It is the duty of the noble people, especially of youth, the Minister said, to help the government interpret into reality the wishes of the people.

At the gathering Dr. Mohammad Anas, Governor of Kandahar, also spoke about the government's reform programme. The Governor assured the Minister that the people of Kandahar will fully cooperate in implementing the programmes.

Mohamad Yunus Hairan, director of the publicity department and Mohammad Ibrahim Kandahari, President of the Government Press, also spoke about the programme, and asked for the people's cooperation.

Lal Mohammad Kakar, Mayor of Kandahar, Abdul Rab Fayas, a member of the Kandahar department of Information and Culture's publicity section, and Sayed Abdul Zahir, a resident of the city, expressed gratitude to His Majesty the King for his efforts for the prosperity of the nation and to the government for the attention it is paying to this task. They all expressed readiness to do everything in their power to make the programme a success.

Sidky visited the Mausoleum of King Ahmad Shah Baba and the Kirka Mubarak yesterday. He also

82 Ex-Officers Face Trial For High Treason In Greece

ATHENS, Oct. 2, (Reuter).—A group of officers facing trial after a left-wing organisation was allegedly uncovered in the Greek army 15 months ago will be charged before a court martial with rebellion and high treason, it was announced here yesterday in a 475-page indictment.

The indictment against 28 officers ranging in rank from colonel to second lieutenant was published today. It also names politicians and civilians alleged to have taken part in a political plot.

Among the civilians named is Andreas Papandreou, son of former Prime Minister George Papandreou, but the indictment does not assess his responsibility in the affair.

The detained officers have already been cashiered following the alleged discovery of an organisation called Aspidia (The Shield) during the 1965 constitutional crisis between King Constantine and Premier Papandreou. No date has been set for their trial.

Former Papandreou Ministers mentioned in the indictment are former Defence Under-Secretary Michael Constantinou, former Public Works Minister Syllianos Houtas, and former Press Under-Secretary Pavlos Vardinoyannis.

The army officers were said to have formed Aspidia with the aim of taking over the government by violent means.

The indictment, which contains statements from some 700 witnesses, states in conclusion "The Aspidia movement was created and maintained by personalities belonging to the political leadership of the Union of the Centre Party."

Led by ex-Premier Papandreou, this coalition party is now divided in Parliament between the Papandreou group and Prime Minister Stephen Stephanopoulos and his supporters.

Stephanopoulos holds majority power with the backing of another party, the National Radical Union.

China Celebrates National Day With Grand Rally

PEKING, Oct. 2, (Hsinhua).—Representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers, students and national minorities from all parts of the country Saturday addressed the grand rally held here in celebration of the 17th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Eastern bloc diplomats walked off the reviewing stand at the mammoth national day parade in Peking in protest to a speech by Defence Minister Lin Biao charging the Kremlin with plotting with Washington over Vietnam.

Lin, told a crowd of 1,500,000 in the heart of the capital that the Chinese would carry through to the end their struggle against Soviet revisionism.

Mao Tse-tung and other party and government leaders reviewed the parade of the Red Guards marking the Republic's 17th anniversary.

The main subject of Lin Biao's speech was the current "Cultural Revolution" which he made clear would continue along with the campaign against opponents of Mao's ideology within the Chinese Communist party.

With the return of troops to the parade there was more emphasis on Chinese military power than in recent years.

Although the parade took place under a cloudless sky in hot sunshine, there was far less colour than in previous years.

Only Red flags were put out instead of the multicoloured streamers which always used to decorate the parade route. The usual big colourful floats were also absent.

Immediately behind the soldiers at the head of the parade came a 12-foot high white plaster statue of Mao with outstretched arms.

It was followed by big models of his books, busts of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and slogans stretching the width of the street.

Nigerians Mark Independence

LAGOS, Oct. 2, (Reuter).—Calm returned Saturday to northern Nigeria, scene of renewed communal violence in which at least 150 people are reported dead, as Nigeria marked the sixth anniversary of its independence with prayers instead of parades.

Reports from the north said police and army units had restored order and were in control.

Informed sources said at least 150 people were killed and many hundreds injured in inter-tribal clashes between muslim Hausa and Ibos from the southeast living in the north.

Worst rioting, according to reliable reports was in the tin-mining town of Jos where more than 70 people were killed.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Oct. 2, (Bakhtar).—Afghanistan's new Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany Dr. Mohammad Yusuf left Kabul this morning for Bonn to take up his post.

MAZARI SHARIF, Oct. 2, (Bakhtar).—Senator Abdul Wahab Asifi of Balk province told a meeting of the people on Friday that the reform plans of the government of Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal aim at the development of the country and raising of the standard of living of the people.

KABUL, Oct. 1, (Bakhtar).—The Planning delegation of the Soviet Union which came to Kabul seven months ago to help in the drafting of the Third Five-Year Development Plan of the country left for home Thursday morning.

HM Sends Message To Liu Shao-chi

KABUL, Oct. 2, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King has sent a congratulatory telegram to President Liu Shao-chi of the People's Republic of China on the occasion of that country's National Day.

Acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Nour Ahmad Etemadi has sent a congratulatory message to Chinese Prime Minister Chou-En-lai.

The Chinese Ambassador in Kabul, Chen Feng, last night gave a reception marking the occasion. It was attended by Acting Prime Minister Nour Ahmad Etemadi and second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior Abdul Satar Shalizi.

Among others who attended the reception were: Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Wolesi Jirgah; Sen Abdul Hadi Dawi, President of the Meshrano Jirgah, Court Minister Ali Mohammad, some Cabinet members, Sultan Mahmud Ghazi, President of the Afghan-Chinese Friendship Society, high-ranking officials, the Mayor and the Governor of Kabul.

The capital's papers published articles and editorials on China yesterday; some also carried pictures of the President of China.



Acting Prime Minister Nour Ahmad Etemadi shakes hands with the Chinese Ambassador in Kabul Chen Feng at the Chinese National Day reception last night. (Bakhtar Photo)

STOP PRESS



THE KABUL TIMES

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PUBLISHING AGENCY

A Better Day For Children

Today is Children's Day. It is a festive day, and it should be so for children. But for adults it should be a day of more significance.

The role children, as the mothers and fathers of tomorrow, play is extremely important.

The day should remind us of the problems and difficulties which confront our children. Attempts should be made from all quarters to solve these problems so that we may have an energetic and healthy generation in the years to come.

Much attention is paid to the upbringing of children in Afghanistan, but much more can and must be done. There are few children's books available on the markets. The Ministry of Education in general and the Department of Text-book Compilation in particular should prepare books for children and should make them available as cheaply as possible.

There is an urgent need for toys. Foreign toys imported into the country are very expensive. Most parents are unable to buy them. If the Ministry of Mines and Industries could manufacture cheap toys it would undoubtedly benefit our children.

We have a very limited number of kindergartens in the country. The few we have are limited in capacity and means. The Ministry of Education can help a lot to meet the shortage of kindergartens. Every school in the city should have a kindergarten section. Virtually all the schools are empty part of the time, in the morning or in the afternoon. The teachers of these schools are also free after school hours. The Ministry of Education could ask these schools to run kindergartens during these idle periods and persuade the teachers with extra pay to take these classes in their spare time.

Food For Thought

To have a thing is nothing, if
you've not the chance to show it,
And to know a thing is nothing,
unless others know you know it.

—Lord Nancy

Malnutrition, from which most of our children suffer, is another issue that should be tackled both by parents and authorities concerned. Already some help—in the form of milk and other foodstuffs—is coming from United Nations agencies. But, in this respect, the attention of the parents is more important.

The Ministry of Public Health should give the widest publicity possible to family planning on this day. Publicity should also be given for methods of child care and child hygiene.

According to the Constitution, education is compulsory for all. Despite this injunction, many children are seen on the streets during school hours either wandering aimlessly or occupied in professions the nature of which is unlikely to help in their development. Others are beggars. The Kabul municipality and the authorities of the House for Distressed should look after them.

Some children are employed even by government agencies. On this day may we remind the authorities that these children ought to be sent to school, or at least to literacy courses? The Ministry of Education could open some primary night schools for children who because of the poverty of their parents are forced to work.

We also wish to bring to the notice of the Ministry of Public Health the plight of crippled children. Attempts should be made to establish a centre for them.

The day, should at the same time, remind us of the role mothers are playing in bringing up their children. Unfortunately, we have not yet been able to fix a day for mothers. Perhaps mothers should be respected and remembered before their children are.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Both Heywood and Anis yesterday carried editorials on the 17th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Today, Heywood said, the friendly and neighbouring people of China celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the new order in their country 16 years ago. China, it said, is one of the biggest countries in the world in both population and area. For five thousand years China has played a role in the evolution of human civilisation. China has always defended itself against foreign aggression.

As soon as one sets foot on Chinese territory, the editorial continued, many relics of past civilisations and signs of repelling foreign aggression can be noticed in the arts but are also great patriots. The counting, showing that the Chinese people are not only good in the editorial referred to the fact that China, being a vast country rich in mineral as well as human resources, does not import any raw material or finished products.

China today stands high among agricultural producers as well. This is because the country is naturally suitable for agriculture and besides modern extension services and technical know how are being made available to the Chinese farmer.

The people of Afghanistan, who have many historic ties with the Chinese people, are glad to see that country making progress. They also appreciate the favourable developments taking place in the history of relations between the two countries since Afghanistan officially recognised the new regime in China. Giving a resume of these developments the editorial mentioned the exchange of visits between leaders and cultural delegations of the two countries, the peaceful demarcation of the border between the two countries and Chinese participation in Afghanistan's Third Five Year Development Plan.

Referring to the problem of Chinese representation in the United Nations, the editorial said it is unnatural and unrealistic to think that Formosa represents the Chinese people in the United Nations. Without the restoration of the rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations none of the in-

ternational problems affecting peace are likely to be solved. That is why Afghanistan as a peaceful country has always advocated the admission of the People's Republic of China into the world body as the

rightful representative of the Chinese people.

The editorial in conclusion congratulated the government and people of the People's Republic of China on this auspicious occasion.

WORLD PRESS

U.S. government officials are studying with interest, "but with some divergence of interpretation," a Hanoi broadcast outlining three conditions for a political settlement of the Vietnam war, *The New York Times* reported Thursday.

The paper's European edition said the broadcast softens in several apparently significant respects recent conditions set by North Vietnam following U.S. peace proposals submitted at the UN by Arthur J. Goldberg.

The substance and timing of the broadcast aroused strong interest among a "minority" of Washington officials, but a more general reaction was that a significant shift, though not probable, was "not definitely excluded."

Both Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Presidential Press Secretary Bill D. Moyers issued cautious statements saying that "no conclusions" had been reached about the broadcast.

British newspapers Friday deplored the "muddle" and "Alice-in-wonderland double talk" over the possibility of raising the world price of gold—which would mean in effect devaluation of the U.S. dollar.

Some papers feared a split between Britain and the United States on this issue.

The headline storm burst over a suggestion that the gold price—fixed by the United States—be increased, reportedly made by Douglas Jay, President of the British Board of Trade, in an interview in Australia.

The British Treasury disowned the suggestion, saying the idea of gold price boost seemed "unreal" because the International Monetary Fund was evidently against it.

In an article devoted to the Cyprus independence anniversary a *Pravda* commentator says the problem of Cyprus "can and must be solved peacefully without any interference from the outside and in the

interests of all Cypriots, both Greeks and Turks."

Nikolai Bragin writes in the Moscow paper that the enemies of Cyprus' freedom and independence are hampering in every way efforts to restore mutual trust between Turkish and Greek Cypriots. "The mouthpieces of NATO propaganda are fanning up national strife now dying down."

The author says that it was the NATO countries, led by Washington and London, which provoked the crisis on the island, and are now seeking at any price to bring down the Republic of Cyprus as an independent state.

He says that talks are now underway behind the backs of Cypriots and the lawful government of the Republic to carry out "the wicked Acheson plan" which purports not only to preserve British military bases that were imposed on Cyprus before the declaration of its independence but also to make the whole of the island NATO's "unsinkable aircraft carrier" in the Mediterranean.

Bragin says that the United States is putting pressure on the Athens government to make it support the deal.

Newspaper editors in three Asian countries view the forthcoming seven-nation conference in Manila as a step toward bringing peace to Vietnam, and one in which Asians themselves can play a more concerted role.

The *Phim Thai* of Bangkok, noting that the Manila conference was initiated by three Asian nations, said:

"Since the Vietnam issue is an Asian issue vitally concerning Asian nations, it is the duty of all Asian nations to cooperate in successfully remedying their own problems to their best of their ability and intelligence."

Comments On Progressive Democracy: The Greatest Good For The Greatest Number

By Shafie Rahel
PART XIX

The third and most important aspect of the industrial revolution and its impact upon the development of democracy was the rise of the philosophy utilitarianism.

Democratic theory during the first half of the 19th century was influenced by the utilitarians or philosophical radicals who, headed by Jeremy Bentham, emphasised the need for an efficient state.

Utilitarians proposed that the foundation of morality was utility, or the principle of greatest happiness for the greatest number. Actions, they said were right in proportion to the happiness they promoted, wrong if they tended to produce unhappiness. Happiness, they defined as pleasure and the absence of pain. Certain kinds of pleasure were more desirable and more valuable than others.

Thus the moral standard set by utilitarians was based on a scale of pain and pleasure. And since the theory of utility recognised that some pleasures were more desirable than others, it held that the pleasures to which all or almost all people who have experience give a decided preference, (irrespective of any feeling of moral obligation to prefer it) are the most desirable and consequently the most 'moral'.

The utilitarians believed the requirements of happiness were proportional to the intellectual capacity

of an individual. "It is better to be a human being dissatisfied than a pig satisfied; better to be a Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied." However, they insisted that if the fool or the pig were of different opinions it was because they know their own degree of satisfaction.

It may be objected that many who are capable of the higher pleasures occasionally succumb to lower ones. But this was quite compatible with a full appreciation of the character of men who, often select the nearer good. This, in effect, meant that utilitarianism can only attain its social objectives through the 'general' contributions of men of noble character.

Philosophical utilitarianism also stated that happiness alone in any form was not the rational purpose of human life and action because it was often unattainable, and men could live without it. While utilitarianism stressed the pursuit of happiness it equally underscored the necessity of the preventing or mitigating unhappiness. Great numbers of men have been satisfied with a very moderate share of happiness, although their personal pursuits may have envisioned complete happiness. Moreover, utilitarian morality recognised in human beings the power of sacrificing their own good and happiness for the good of others. Their political philosophy grew

out of their moral philosophy. The social equivalent of individual morality became the greatest happiness for the greatest number. Historically, it was the first time that a practical way of establishing a welfare society was set forth. Indeed, in the constitutional history of Britain Bentham played a great role in establishing a welfare society. He fought for parliamentary measures that would better social conditions in England. The aim of these laws and regulations was the happiness of the greatest number of the British public.

Utilitarianism also encouraged the individual, seeking pleasure, to obtain it through personal action and self-reliance.

In classifying pleasure, the utilitarians set up standards. Intellectual pursuits were better than the immediate satisfaction of physical needs. Superior pleasures were always better than lower ones.

Bentham's conception of utility introduced the concept of a good life attained by superior pleasures which brought about the greatest happiness for the greatest number. Bentham considered the 'greatest happiness' theory as a political principle which should force the state to pass laws that would be beneficial to the greatest number of people.

FRG And European Community

Not long after midsummer the European Economic Community (EEC) resolved the major crisis that had befallen it in the summer of 1965. At the end of July agreement was reached on the principal details of the common agricultural market.

There was obvious satisfaction, but it kept within bounds. Hardly anyone dared to assert that the last bone of contention had been removed from the small world of the Common Market and crises were now a thing of the past. The pressure of time, a feature of most major EEC conferences, frustrated the scheduled political session of the Council of Ministers.

Having agreed on July 1, 1968 as the day on which uniform agricultural prices are to be introduced and the last internal tariffs abolished, the ministers upped and went away to business they considered more important than a discussion on the political core and potential political practice of the Common Market.

Political development fell by the wayside, where it remains to this day. Nor, as yet, is it a question of a common foreign policy for Europe but, for the time being, merely one of decisions that are only indirectly political in nature.

These are: the fusion of the executives of the EEC, the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) and the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), and the instalment of the new joint commission. As regards individuals the future of Hallstein, for instance, is at stake.

The decision to merge the three was made in principle some time

ago. When it will be implemented is anybody's guess. During the holiday months no one has taken the trouble to make adequate preparations for the overdue political meeting of the Council of Ministers.

It has been difficult not to gain the impression that the six governments, and more or less all six of them, were acting on the adage that time brings wisdom. In all other respects the EEC was working well under Hallstein and catching up on a number of things that had been neglected during the year of crisis. But does the EEC really know where it stands? As Hallstein has said, it emerged from the crisis conscious that after having survived the severe strain it could no longer be destroyed. Much, however, could be achieved with this life assurance secured by government compromise.

With the treaties, the fixed dates and the economic apparatus set in motion the EEC will, to a certain extent, develop automatically into a genuine common market. As according to the basic intentions this is supposed to lead to political union it is essential that the simple question as to the nature of this political union should be asked either expressly or tacitly and as a matter of course at the beginning and end of every session of the Council of Ministers.

Ever since de Gaulle has pursued a policy of making the EEC politically neutral it has been pointless to investigate whether a political authority could ever have evolved directly from the Common Market. Major European politics could only be made alongside the EEC, not within it, but with fitting regard

for Brussels and certainly not to the Common Market's disadvantage.

This was how the FRG government argued. It was all the more surprising, then, that the FRG Chancellor spoke as he did at dinners and press conferences in Oslo and Stockholm. His words could almost be interpreted as an attack on the EEC, even if they were spoken with the good intention of bridging the economic gap between the EEC and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

If the EEC had previously been looked on as the precursor of Europe as a political entity, Erhard now seemed to want to assign to it the role of a pure and politically chaste market organisation which might even have to change its structure and methods to accommodate new members and would then, to put it bluntly, no longer, be the EEC of old.

If a political consultation between ministers was due and pressing because of the merger it is even more so now with the new confusion. Two "clarifications" have issued from Bonn so far. One says that the Federal Republic still supports the idea of a political union of Europe. The other talks of a new initiative of Erhard's to bring EEC and EFTA closer together.

The two are not necessarily mutually exclusive but how they are to be reconciled is still Erhard's secret. The EEC has already been sorely troubled by negotiation time-tables. It was France's want to announce dates in ultimatum fashion. The FRG is now more or less bound to make Erhard's European timetable public. (German Tribune)

Orville Freeman On Values And Priorities

Following are excerpts from an article by Orville Freeman, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, on the unfolding of a world food crisis.

There is today a deep and growing concern throughout the world over the outcome of the food-production race.

Several factors contribute to this deepening concern in the United States. The encouraging advance in per capita food production recorded in the developing countries during the 1950's have been reversed in many cases during the present decade. The depletion of world wide food reserves, particularly wheat and rice, has also contributed to the rising level of concern.

The realization that serious malnutrition in the early years of life can permanently reduce the life-long potential for mental development sharpens awareness of the long-term implications of the current short supplies of food. The incongruousness of the space era on the one hand and growing world hunger on the other is causing us to question values and priorities.

Wheat, along with rice, accounts for a dominant share of the world's total supply of food staples. Five years ago, wheat carryover in the major exporting countries totaled 59 million tons. As of 1966 it is scarcely 30 million tons—well below the desirable level. It is projected to decline even further by the summer of 1967.

World wheat imports have more than doubled during the past decade. India's wheat import needs doubled during the third Five-Year

Plan period ending just a few months ago.

The world's rice consuming populations, accounting for some one-half of the people in the world, are continuing to multiply at an unabated rate. The area of land which can produce rice is rather rigidly defined and cannot be easily or rapidly expanded. The current rice supply-demand imbalance is likely to continue for the foreseeable future.

There are three basic benchmarks to which the rate of increase in food production can be usefully related. These are (1) the rate of increase needed to keep pace with population growth, (2) the rate of increase needed to attain target rates of economic growth while maintaining stable prices, and (3) the rate needed to eliminate the serious malnutrition common to most of the developing countries. By all three criteria, the rate of increase has been decidedly inadequate. As matters now stand we are "losing the war on hunger."

Thirty years ago the less developed regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America were exporting 11 million tons of grain yearly to the developed countries, principally Western Europe. During the war decade of the 1940's, that flow was reversed. This year more than 20 million tons will move from the "have" to the "have not" countries of the world.

The net grain trade position of the less developed world has changed by 41 million tons. Even so, effective internal demand for food in the developing countries far exceeds the available supply even

with the current massive imports.

Over the next 15 years, the world must prepare to feed an additional 1,000 million people. Never before in history have so many been added in such a short period of time. Four-fifths of the 1,000 million will be added in the food-short developing countries.

This growing imbalance between food and people threatens the economic and political stability of the developing countries. A world in which one-third of the people worry about their enlarged waistlines while the remaining two-thirds worry about where the next meal is coming from is not a stable world.

The advanced nations can provide several forms of assistance to reduce the food-population imbalances. Of these several forms, assistance with family planning programmes is by far the most efficient. Five dollars invested in family planning can achieve as much progress as \$100 invested in other areas of economic development.

The great majority of the developing countries are deficit in both food and fertilizer. These two commodities are for all practical purposes the same commodity. A 20 million ton food gap is a two million ton fertilizer gap. One pound (nearly half a kilogram) of plant nutrients, used in association with water, pesticides and fertilizer-responsive varieties, yields on the average 10 pounds (4.5 kilograms) of additional foodgrains. The difference between fertilizer and food is a one year time lag.

(Contd. on page 4)

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Screen And Stage

As our economy expands, people have more money to spend on entertainment. The only attempt to absorb this money so far has been the opening of more movie houses.

Movie houses in all the towns where they exist in Afghanistan are packed at every show. Since the majority of the people have no choice but to spend their spare time at local movie houses, the managers have felt no need to try to get better movies to attract viewers.

The result is that a large number of people acquire their outlook on life from and third-rate acting and directing.

Last year the Ministry of Culture and Information embarked upon ambitious projects to promote cultural activities and institutions. A book publishing institute was set up to provide reading material; public libraries were opened in various cities (at present on a modest scale but nevertheless useful); a cultural department was set up within the framework of the Ministry; attempts were made to open provincial museums and to restore historic relics around the country, to mention a few examples of this renewed efforts of the Ministry.

However all these projects appeal to the more educated. A man who cannot read is not helped much by the opening of a new publishing institute unless it concentrates on literary materials. For one who has not grasped the meaning of the present, ancient art exhibits can have even less appeal. And it can easily be seen that the majority of our population is in this second category.

Now, to help them spend their time more usefully, and be entertained at the same, what ought we to do?

One possibility is set up of reading clubs, small local drama societies, and theatrical clubs.

Unless a movie house shows movies of desirable standards it should be replaced by a theatre. There are several advantages in replacing movies with theatres. The shows will be inspired by local values, and depict the way of life, the thoughts, the values, the pitfalls and the ambitions of our own country. There will be a bigger demand for, and consequently more appreciation of the works of local writers. New talents will be encouraged. Our literature will be enriched.

Furthermore movie houses require large investments in building and equipment, and payments for the movies have to be in hard currency. Movie houses can operate only in localities where the population is fairly large—that is in towns.

On the other hand the beginning of theatres can be very modest. Locally available talent and material would suffice at first. By the time the audience demands more, the theatre will also have prospered enough to be able to improve its productions.

Theatres can be set up in alaka daris and woleswallis as well as centres of provinces and larger towns. In fact in rural areas the people have more spare time. The satisfaction gained from theatres is greater because the people are the performers as well as the viewers. They would much rather see their sons relatives and acquaintances act or, at least, somebody whose language and character they know than watch on the screen movements which they can hardly interpret and mumbings which they cannot grasp.

Opening of theatres will provide worthwhile extracurricular activities for our student population. It is rather disheartening that in recent years fewer plays are staged in the schools here. Formerly the schools took great pride in staging better and more plays, but this interest seems to be dying out and nothing is taking its place.

The development of such a network also offers potential employment as more and more reading clubs and amateur theatres give way to professional theatres.

This is not to say that we should close all our movie houses. There is a need for them as well. We do not want to be confined to the works and performances of our own authors and actors. Until we can make our own films, for which the development of the theatre is a prerequisite, we must continue to import movies.

But in selecting the movies to be screened more caution should be exercised. It is true we cannot pay for the better movies which are brand new. But those who are in charge of negotiating with foreign countries for the import of movies should be better informed and be able to judge a movie on its merits, not by what the salesmen say.

SURKH KOTAL INSCRIPTION SHEDS LIGHT ON DARI, PAKHTU

By Prof A.H. Habib

The following is the translation of an article which was published in March 1962 in Aryana magazine printed by the Afghan Historical Society.

In 1951 an inscription was found by road builders in the province of Baghlan (Takharistan) 15 kilometres from Puli Khumri in Surkh Kotal. The inscription attracted the interest of archeologists to the area and a French mission led by Daniel Shlom found a large temple with several inscriptions as well as statues. The mission leader theorised that the temple for fire worship was from the Koshanid period and was destroyed by fire in 230 A.D. According to Shlom the temple does not resemble ancient Greek temples and unlike other temples found in Afghanistan there were no statues of the Buddha. In this temple the holy fire was kept burning six to seven centuries after Zoroaster. The Tukhari word for fire 'air' (the Pakhtu word is 'aur') found on an inscription shows that this fire had a history older than the faith of Mazdism; the empire of the Sasanids.

The Temple

The Surkh Kotal fire temple is the first and only temple of its kind that has been found in Afghanistan. Historians and scholars have come to the conclusion that this inscription represents the culture, art and literature of the Koshanid era, and the language on the inscription originated in Afghanistan.

The most important and complete stone tablet, found in Surkh Kotal on May 8, 1957, is a huge cube

stone. The left side of the stone is 117x110 cm. The face is 132x125 cm. Its surface is flat and plain. The condition in which the inscription was found makes it evident that the stone had certain marks on it before the inscription was carved. The inscribed words have not been damaged and 25 lines can be read with ease. There are 947 letters in Greek, 25 to 48 in a line.

The Inscriptions

During the excavation of the Noshad Temple or the Koshanid Fire temple a huge stone and several smaller ones were found. They all have similar inscriptions.

The largest of these stones, or the first tablet, is the one with 947 letters previously mentioned. It is evident that this was the original tablet with this inscription. Two similar tablets were inscribed later. The second stone is, in 21 pieces of different sizes, some of which are lightly damaged, but with the help of the first tablet the lines are readable. It has 27 lines with a signature like that on the previous one. The writing on this stone is also similar, but it is not as well inscribed as the first.

The third stone has 32 pieces, many of which are broken. The letters on this stone are not proportionate, and are unreadable. In the beginning the letters are large, in the middle they are small while at the end they are medium sized. The inscription does not have any signature on it. There are 27 lines altogether.

The three inscriptions found in

text. It appears that the first manuscript was made under the supervision of those building the temple. The writing on the first stone was done by a skilled calligrapher and that on the other two by less talented ones.

It is certain that the three stones were not inscribed by one person at the same time since the style of writing varies.

The second and third tablets were found in 53 pieces in the walls of the well along with other ordinary stones.

It is possible that these stones were taken from their original place and used in building the well. Another possibility is that they were intended for display but not used. The supervisor of the construction team (whose name is included in the inscription) then decided to discard them and use a better one—the first tablet. The discarded stones were then used in the well, and have now fallen into our hands after 1800 years.

Kanishka's Reign

The 68th to 74th letters of the tablet say: (PID I-JWG ODOH-RIC XSHON NEICAN MA MAL). During the 31st year in the month of Neican.

From the numerous inscriptions which are left from the time of Kanishka and his ancestors we know that the year of his coronation was recognised as the beginning of that era. In other inscriptions, the year of his coronation is used for dating years after his death. The year of his coronation is not known however, opinions differ among present-day historians. The date is usually set at 120 A.D. (History of Afghanistan, ch. 2/p. 222). Sten Konow in an article states that Kanishka reigned between 123 and 152 A.D. Christensen agrees. But the former writer, in his book (History of Afghanistan, ch. 2/p. 223), has placed the reign of Kanishka between 120 and 160 A.D. This estimate should be considered, because some Indian inscriptions appear to corroborate this. One is dated the 23rd year of the first month of summer, which is equivalent to 151 A.D. While another is dated the 24th year of the month of summer which coincides with the rule of the heir of Kanishka, Washika. From this it is evident that the death of Kanishka occurred between the summer of the year 151 and 152 A.D. According to the book, Koroshit inscription, by Sten Konow. The belief that Kanishka lived until 160 A.D. is incorrect.

Moreover, Sten Konow, referring to the Chinese author Hu Huan Shu, has proved that Kanishka, in 152 A.D. went to Khotan and died the same year. Probably he was murdered, the writer believes. The author has placed the beginning of the era of Kanishka in 123-129 A.D. (Khoroshit inscriptions p. 165).

Month Of Neican

If the reign of Kanishka began in 129 A.D., the month of Neican of the 31st year would be 160 A.D., eight years after the death of Kanishka. From this we can state that the Baghlan inscription was written in the reign of Washika or Howishka the ancestors of Kanishka—in 160 A.D. in the month of Neican (March).

European orientalists who have studied these inscriptions say that the language is Bakhtari, but since Baghlan was situated in Tukharistan it is better to call the language Tukhari. In my book about this inscription I have called it the Koshanid language, which is its actual name. But the prominent authors Al-Beruni and Al-Bashari have called the language of Balkh and Badakshan Tukhari and have said that this language has many similarities to the Balkhi language. So it may be more correct to call this language Tukhari.

Until now we have not had any documents showing the roots of the Dari language. In the era when southern Pahlavi was spoken in Pars and northern Pahlavi had spread as far as Khustan and Toufan and was

the language of the courts of Sasanids, at this time a language spread widely in Khorasan and the foothills of the Hindu Kush, it was also known in the Koshanid courts and among local rulers as the Haftliti. The oldest findings of this language, which is the mother of present Dari, date back to the second century A.D., and the inscriptions are in Greek.

Older Dari Form

This assimilation of words from Tukhari or Koshanid language shows that it has very close relations with present day Dari and Pakhtu spoken in Afghanistan. The form of many words and even verbs in Tukhari are similar to Pakhtu, but we cannot call it Pakhtu. In fact this language is an older form of Dari now spoken in Afghanistan. There also exists a relation between this language and old Parsi, Pahlavi, Sogdian, Khotani and other dialects of Afghanistan.

In the book Loyalcan of Ghazna which I wrote some time ago in connection with preliminary research which I had done in this field, I said there is a hypothesis that the language of these inscriptions is either Pakhtu or a language akin to it. But, after more thorough research in this field and analysis of the words in accordance with the (o) spaces on the inscription I feel this language is closer to the Dari spoken in Afghanistan rather than to Pakhtu. Thus there are two theories about the Koshanid language and this inscription.

There is a possibility that in philological terms the place where this language developed is an I-So-Glass where two or more languages are spoken with different accents and these become so interlarded that they have a common tone.

There is a possibility that the ancient Pakhtas (mentioned in the books of Weda and Awista) who were Aryan by descent and lived in the south of the Hindu Kush spoke Pakhtu. At the same time there lived north of the Hindu Kush Aryans who spoke old Dari. These two languages with the passing of time intermingled forming a common culture. Like an I-So-Glass the previously mentioned inscriptions could be the result of this language, which has elements of both languages.

Independent Language

The second possibility is that the Koshanid language as written in the inscriptions was an independent language before the formation of Pakhtu and Dari. It was then the literary and court language in about the first and second centuries A.D. and in four centuries just before the advent of Islam separated into two languages, Pakhtu and Dari.

If the second possibility is accepted, it is evident that the root of Pakhtu and Dari is Tukhari which would mean that Pakhtu spread from its original source in just four centuries. There are doubts about this theory.

Until very recent times the prevailing belief was that after the conquest of the Arabs changes occurred in Pahlavi which eventually took the form of Persian (History of Literature by Iqbal in Danishgah Magazine) but in recent times a new theory has come to the fore—that Persian and Pahlavi existed side by side before the advent of Islam. Several arguments have been cited to prove this point but none account

for this inscription. Now that we have this evidence we can say that Persian does not take its source from Pahlavi, but it was the literary and spoken language of ancient Tukharistan, 1800 to 2,000 years ago. This concrete proof has opened a new vista in the history of Aighan literature and linguistics.

Another proof that Dari existed before the advent of Islam is in its prose and poetry. A good example is the Shahnama of Abu Mansuri (346 A.D.). This book is well-written and has a high literary standard which shows that Dari existed centuries before this book was written and had matured during many years. Moreover certain Persian terms were used in Arabic books after Islam. The poetry recited at this time was also eloquent and lucid. It was written in sophisticated Persian which shows years of polishing.

From the evidence we have in Persian, we should also expect the same type of progress and improvement in Pakhtu, which existed centuries before the advent of Islam. Pakhtu also had a sophisticated form and its poetry just after Islam was limpid.

From the arguments it can be concluded that the Pakhtu language is not an offspring of the Koshanid language because four or five centuries are not enough for the complete diversity that exists between the languages to come about. Pakhtu was spoken at the same time as the Koshanid language in the mountains and valleys of Pakhtun Khwa.

Side By Side

These two Afghan languages existed side by side in the same region as they do today. They have continuously influenced one another, so much so that in the inscription most of the elements, words and even verbs are Pakhtu in origin. These words could have gone from Pakhtu to the Koshanid language or vice-versa.

A living example of this influence and counter-influence can be seen in the Persian and Pakhtu of present-day Afghanistan. These two languages have adopted words from each other—words and idioms are used here which are alien to the Persian spoken in Persia. For instance the terminology of marriage and the makeup of the bride in the Dari of Kabul contains a word Palau Ghut which has entered Dari from Pakhtu. The word Ghut which means "knot in the corner of the brides' scarf" is Pakhtu and is composed of Palau (scarf cover) and Ghut (knot).

Vivid Example

Words such as Seeb (apple) Darakht (tree), etc. have found their way from Dari into the Pakhtu of Kandahar. These words have been subjected to Pakhtu syntax, their gender and case changing according to the grammatical structure of Pakhtu, so that they are freely used without any loss of countenance by Pakhtu speakers in spite of the fact that the equivalents of seeb and drakhta are maia and wana.

Likewise in Kandahar the equivalent of bale (spade) of Dari is yum but the Pakhtu speakers of Nangarhar use the former word, bale. This is a good example of influence and counter-influence which two sister languages, spoken in the same land, can have on each other.

Composer Shostakovich Is 60

By D. Kabalevsky

I heard and met Dmitry Shostakovich for the first time in 1925 at a concert of new works by Soviet composers. He was only 19.

Next year Moscow heard his First Symphony. I still call that most vivid experience. The Symphony was unanimously hailed by both musicians and the public. Such success is not the usual lot of beginners.

Shostakovich's career has been tempestuous and eventful. There have been many cloudy periods. However, undaunted Shostakovich has kept on, mindful of everything, weathering the storms and never losing his bearings.

His path has not been straightforward or easy. There have been contradictions and even incompatibility. Indeed, what is there in common in his experimental constructivist opera "The Nose" and the ringing, cheerful song "Counter-Plan" which has travelled literally around the world? What inner forces compelled him, after he had established himself as a composer of serious music, to write the unsophisticated musical comedy "Moscow-Cheryomushki"?

What psychological reasons lie behind his devotion to old forms like fugues or passacaglias, when his music is so perfectly modern, in spirit and content?

Usually we do not go beyond stating these wonderful, fascinating facts; we are used to them as features inherent in his tremendous talent, as peculiarities of his unique individuality. Yet, they are all deeply rooted in life, profoundly motivated and logical. Therefore we should not regard them as isolated phenomena but rather as elements of an entity, of the whole, as a complex alloy.

True humanism is the main thing that distinguishes the progressive art of our century with its confidence in mankind's future from the various trends in modern philosophy and art which deny the possibility of such a future. Lack of belief in the future, in man's finer qualities is the inevitable outcome of disintegrating mediocre culture. This culture no longer sets the motto "art for art's sake" against "art for man's sake" but goes much further with its abhorrent doctrine of "art against man".

The boundaries dividing these

two cultural trends are more intricate, subtle and whimsical than any geographic, political or economic ones. Human civilisation has probably never before experienced such a pattern of contradictions and fierce struggle.

The music of Shostakovich is a most effective weapon in this struggle. He is the true vanguard of world culture today!

He concentrates his attention on the most acute problems of the present-day life, never smoothing over sharp edges but fearlessly exposing evil in order to have it condemned and exterminated. In this way he makes his contribution to the fight for freedom and human happiness.

His most devastating blows he directed at the worst and most dreadful phenomenon of the 20th century—fascism. Millions of people applauded his Eighth Quartet dedicated to the memory of war and nazi victims, his Seventh, Eighth and Tenth Symphonies—hymns to the Soviet people and an uncompromising verdict on fascism. Is not his vocal cycle, "From Jewish Folk Poetry", an expression of love for man and hatred of everything that prevents mankind from breathing freely—of fascism, first and foremost, which fanned up the lethal flames of anti-Semitism.

His ten choral poems devoted to the First Russian Revolution are another hymn to humanity. I know of no other music, except his Eleventh Symphony written several years later, that could challenge the vigour and significance of the poems in reflecting the ideological purport of events of the times. Shostakovich developed the necessary musical idioms and sweeping style when, in the thirties, he wrote incidental music for numerous films and especially the finale for his opera "Katerina Izmailova". It could be that the first elements had been acquired even earlier, in 1917, when, at 11, he wrote his "Hymn to Freedom" and "Funeral March in Memory of Revolutionary Fighters". This reminds us of another instance in the history of music: Beethoven wrote, also at 11, a sonata in a minor key. Twenty years later, when he was an experienced master, he developed its basic ideas in his famous "Sonata Pathétique".

Defending in his music's great

(Contd. on page 4)



These are grape harvesting days in Koh-daman—an area which covers a large part of Kabul and Parwan provinces. At this time of year men and women pick grapes during the day and at night hold festivities. Most of the

marriage, betrothal, and other parties are held in this time of the year. Harvesting might appear to be the busiest period of the year but it is a time for celebration as well as work.



INTERMISSION SCENE—A sell-out audience crowds the foyer of the new Metropolitan Opera House at the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts in New York City during the intermission of the inaugural performance September 16. The audience of almost 4,000 persons saw the world premiere of "Anthony and Cleopatra" by American composer Samuel Barber.

World Briefs

CAIRO, Oct. 2. (Reuter).—Fifty-five Muslim religious leaders from 28 countries met here Saturday to discuss subjects relating to the Muslim faith.

The conference, which will last until October 27, is being held in Cairo.

United Arab Republic Vice-President Hussein el Shafei, speaking at the first session, said President Nasser would follow the deliberations with keen interest.

Among countries represented are India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Japan, Algeria and Tanzania.

WARSAW, Oct. 2. (Reuter).—Polish leader Gomulka and Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz will visit Moscow during the first half of this month, it was announced here last night.

They will lead a party and government delegation at the invitation of the Soviet Communist party and government, the announcement said. The purpose of the visit was not announced.

MOSCOW, Oct. 2. (Reuter).—The Soviet Union's wheat harvest climbed towards a possible record Saturday, with the Russian federation reporting deliveries to the government of 30,600,000 tons.

The Russian federation is the biggest of the Soviet Union's 15 republics, and makes the biggest single contribution to wheat stockpiles.

Tass said the federation scored an all-time high with the sale of 42,100,000 tons OPCI, which also includes peas and beans.

The Ukrainian "bread basket" and other regions are still to report.

KARACHI, Oct. 2. (DPA).—Chinese Ambassador Chang Wan Ching Saturday expressed his firm belief that whatever change there may be in the international situation it could "never shake" Sino-Pakistan friendship.

In a Rawalpindi interview on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the founding of People's China, Chang said Sino-Pakistan friendship was based "on principles and was deeply rooted among the broad masses of two peoples."

China, he added, regarded this friendship as "long-term policy and not a matter of expediency."

He added that Pakistan had shown understanding for this policy and had responded to it positively.

MOSCOW, Oct. 2. (DPA).—France and the Soviet Union have agreed in principle to joint research on a unique 70,000-million electron volts accelerator which is under construction near Moscow, Tass reported Saturday. The matter was discussed between visiting French Minister of Scientific Research, on atomic and space questions Alain Peyrefitte, and Petrosyants, chairman of the Soviet State Atomic Energy Committee. An agreement is expected to be signed between this committee and the French Atomic Energy Commissariat.

TOKYO, Oct. 2. (DPA).—Japanese dockyards received foreign orders for 127 ships with an aggregate tonnage of 4,856,460 from January to September this year, thus tripling the target set by industry for foreign orders this year. The total value has reached nearly \$800 million, the Japanese shipbuilding industries association said Saturday.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 8. (DPA).—Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi will have talks with King Mahendra on October 5 during her visit to Nepal commencing October 4. The Nepalese King and Queen will give an official banquet in her honour on October 4 and a private lunch two days later. They will be Mrs. Gandhi's hosts at tea on the day of her arrival.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 2. (DPA).—A delegation of representatives of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Viet Cong, arrived in Denmark Saturday, Tass reported from the Danish capital. The guests are in Denmark at the invitation of several trade unions, student and youth organisations, Tass said.

MOSCOW, Oct. 2. (DPA).—The world's biggest dredger, whose assembling is being finished in the Soviet Union, will do the work of 12,000 labourers, reported Saturday. The news agency said the dredger's length is 236 metres. It has 69 buckets, each capable of dredging 600 litres of pulp from a depth of 50 metres. Not more than 10 men are required to operate the dredger, Tass said. Television units are provided for the operators to watch and control the work of its units. The dredger will be operated on the Lena river in Siberia.



On the morning of Sept. 22, the General Assembly began general debate of its 21st Session with statements by the representatives of Brazil, the United States and Cameroon. Conferring, before the meeting, began, are Secretary General U Thant (left), and Assembly President Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan. (UN Photo)

The Afghan Week In Review Education, Development Prominent In Headlines

Realising the important and significant role of education and the need for a society free of ignorance and illiteracy, the people of Afghanistan have always showed their willingness to share with the government the burden of expanding education and literacy facilities. This becomes evident when we hear residents of village towns and cities expressing readiness to bear the entire expenses of constructing and furnishing a school. Their contribution, however, is not confined to opening new schools.

Last week Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Osman Sidky opened a library in Kohda-

man donated by a citizen of the area. At the opening of the library, the Minister said libraries can play a significant role in increasing people's knowledge and social awareness. One measure of a country's progress, Sidky said, might well be the numbers of libraries it has.

While efforts were being made to further expand and popularise education to rid the country of illiteracy and ignorance, higher education was also receiving particular attention. Last week it was announced that the government had decided to set up a higher teachers' academy as the nucleus of a university in Kandahar.

At an educationalists' meeting in Kandahar, Dr. Mohammad Anas, Governor of Kandahar, said other colleges will be opened following the establishment of the teachers' academy. The nucleus of the university in Kandahar, taking the form of a teachers' academy, will afford an opportunity for a greater number of students to gain admission to the University and produce graduate teachers to fill the great shortage of teachers in our country.

The second Five Year Plan of the country is near completion and Afghanistan soon will embark on its Third Five Year Development Plan. In order to successfully put the plan into action friendly countries have already promised technical and financial assistance.

Last week, Minister of Mines and Industries Engineer Abdul Samad Salim, back from a tour of Europe where he visited three friendly countries, stated that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has agreed to give Afghanistan credit of a 22 million marks on favourable terms for the completion of an electric distribution network for the city of Kabul. The money will be used to overcome some of the urgent shortcomings of the present city power supply system before the inauguration of the Mahipar hydro-electric station two months from now. Part

of the money will also be used to draw up a project to expand the network, taking into consideration the 23-year plan for improving the city.

Engineer Salim, who also headed a delegation to Britain and France disclosed that the French government has expressed readiness to participate in industrial projects under Afghanistan's Third Five-Year Plan.

In London, the Afghan delegation held discussion with the Ministry of Overseas Development, asking for the services of British experts in Afghanistan and facilities for training Afghan technicians in British firms, said Salim. He described his London talks as satisfactory. A number of British specialists are already in Afghanistan to help in project surveys.

Karakul skin, one of the main export items of Afghanistan, has been one of the objects of government plans to develop and improve the exportable commodities to bring hard currency into the country. In order to further develop the karakul trade, two years ago at the decision of higher authorities, a special department was established, under the name of the Afghan Karakul Trade Development Institute, to do the scientific research in the development of karakul and to raise marketing, sorting and tanning practices up to international standards.

Last week it was announced that the Hudson's Bay Company, a well-known world fur outfit will assist the Afghan Karakul Trade Development Institute in training workers and collecting market data. The sales manager of the Hudson Bay Company, Arthur Freyling, said Afghan karakul has won world renown and if more attention were paid to the sorting of pelts Afghanistan would be able to increase its karakul sales considerably. Afghanistan is the only exporter of fawn karakul in the world, he said. Fawn karakul was sent for auction abroad for the first time by Afghanistan this year.

Cuba, Ceylon, East Pakistan Hit By Hurricanes, Floods

COLOMBO, Oct. 2. (Reuter).—Thirteen people have been killed and about 100,000 left homeless by rising floods on six of Ceylon's biggest rivers, officials said Saturday.

The rivers, fed by torrential rains lasting several days in southwest and central regions of the island, were still rising and causing widespread damage.

But in Colombo, where the flooding virtually closed down operations in the port Friday, bright sunshine bathed the city Saturday and the meteorological office forecast less rain.

The harbour was gradually returning to normal.

Social services officials here estimated the number of homeless in Colombo alone at 30,000.

Royal Ceylon Air Force planes were flying emergency food supplies to stricken villages, many of which were marooned by the flood waters.

Roads, railways, and phone and power lines were disrupted and some main trunk roads were completely impassable.

Hundreds of families were moved from their homes in low-lying areas to schools, churches, temples and government buildings.

Crops were damaged but there has not been an official government estimate of the extent of damage.

In the Caribbean, hurricane Inez with top winds of 100 miles an hour (160 km) changed its course and doubled back heading for central and western Cuba Saturday.

It also poses a possible threat to Florida.

The storm, rampaging across the Caribbean since hitting Guadeloupe on Tuesday, has claimed more than 100 lives and left thousands homeless.

Inez struck eastern Cuba Friday heavily damaging the island's



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(Continued from Page 2)

Food price policies in developing countries are frequently urban-oriented.

There is now before the U.S. Congress a new bill to replace Public Law 480, the enabling legislation for the U.S. Food for Peace Programme, which expires in December 1966. The design of the Food for Freedom programme reflects 12 years of experience with Food for Peace.

There are two distinct new features in the proposed legislation. They are (1) the need for demonstration of self-help efforts by receiving countries in order to be eligible for food aid, and (2) elimination of the surplus requirements for food aid commodities.

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